display of vator and serve as a nucleus for

the cohorts that were to come from the

distant provinces and try and beat the invaders back, after the mouth had passed

sacred to the Olympian and other gods,

prohibited. It was the same superstition

won their glerious victory over the hosts of Darius, B. C. 491. The Athenians were all serving on the war ships in the cam-

paign against Xerxes, and so the devoted Spartage and their neighbors and the con-

tingents furnished by the northern tribes

constituted the whole available land force

to cope with the invaders, unless he chose

to wait for the festival tide to pass and let

loose the whole body of Greek warriors.

When Leonidas reached the famous pass

at Thermopyles, which the southern Greeks

manned by resolute men, he learned that another pass, over the mountain westward,

led to the rear of Thermopylie. Xerxes'

army was in front of the eastern gate of

Thermopyles and his fleet was approaching

the waters of the Malic gulf. A panic

seized the southern Greeks when they

learned that there were two passes to

guard and saw so few men to meet the vast

Persian armament, and they wanted to re-

treat and establish a new line on the nar-

row peninsula between the Corinth and the

Saronic gulfs. The northern tribes, or na-

tions, who would thus be left an easy prey

for Xerxes, debated this plan with pleas

so eloquent that Leonidas forbade the re-

treat and sent envoys to all the cities to

hurry up re-enforcements.

The Phocians undertook to guard the

of 1,000 men, and Leonidas awaited the at-

tack. Xerxes, after getting over his aston-

MALIC GULF

Camp. They 10 1 120

Te Persiano 13

THE BLOODY PASS.

and again repulsed, kept it up for two

days. On the second day a favorite body

of household troops of the king, called the

Immortals, because their ranks of 10,000

were always maintained to the maximum,

were sent in under the personal direction

of Xerxes. They, too, were cut to pieces

stantly supplied fresh men to defend the

On the second night a citizen of the re-

gion occupied by the Persians revealed to

Xerxes the secret mountain path, and a detachment of soldiers crossed over and at

daybreak attacked the Phocian guard with

a shower of arrows. The guard, more

scared by the surprising attack than

harmed by the missiles, fled down the

mountain, and the Persians pushed on to

the rear of Leonidas. Warning reached the defenders of the pass through scouts,

and opinion was divided whether to stay

wera firm, their king holding that his own

hat the pass they had been sent to defend

narta was at stake and

or and that of S

the others retired

and driven back by the Greeks, who

ecret mountain pass with their contingent

lieved to be an impregnable position if

This he did not do.

WALES RELIEVED.

He Rejoices that Gladstone Does not Pursue Him.

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

A Strong Movement to Help the Jews to the Holy Land-Comments of the Lon-don Newspapers on the German Emperor's Visit.

Trial by Jury.

Copyrighted by the United Press.1 Losbon, July 4 .- An important move-Lovnov, July 4.—An important move-ment is imminent in Russla in the shape of the abolishment of trials by jury. This form of trial has never been much of an obstruction in the way of a despotic government. Any person who, in the opinion of the authorities, ought to have been convicted, is quietly select and deported, whither nobody knows and no sold darvs to immire. But the moral and no sody dures to inquire. But the moral effect of undesired verdicts has sometimes effect of undesired verdicts has sometimes been annoying. It is proposed to put an end to all this by sweeping the jury system out of existence, and also by substituting in place of the jury a staff of judges, appointed by judicial administration, whose decisions will be strictly a reg-ister of chicial will.

State Opera-

The programme of the state performance at the opera on July 8, which has been submitted to the lord chamberian and has received her majesty's approval, will include the first act of Lobengrin the chamber scene from Romeo and Juliet' and the second act of Die Fliegende Hollander. The first is chosen more executive. and the second act of the Pringrande Hos-lander. The first is chosen more e-secially because it includes such appropriate irci-dents, as the welcoming of the Ger-man sovereign and the crowning of the Germans, apart from the fact that it belongs to the finest of modern German operas by the kaiser's favorite company. The floral decorations are to surpass these carried out in honor of the shabs visit to Covent Garden two years ago.

Wates Helieved.

The Prince of Wales and the government feel greatly releved at the action which that the Latin which that the Latin taken during the past few days. Although he bimself has been it Lowestoft his influence in London has been greatly felt. The Liberal leader has been very active in cost of the collections to be a control to the collections to the control of the collections to the collections to the control of the collections to the collections to the collections. persualing his colleagues to give their virtual support to the comprenies on the free education scheme which Sir William Hardyke recently propounded. He has almost encouraged the detense, for the present of voluntary schools and of voluntary action generally, though the has said nothing as to the policy which he himself would adopt if he had to deal with the question. Especially he wished he bill carried at once, in order to avoid the

the bill carried at once, in order to avoid the raising of embarrassing controversies.

On the barcaral case he has been case emphatic, but quite an powerful. He has probable succeeded in preventing the more violent members of firs party from insisting upon the procedution of Sir William Gordon Communic and those who undoubtedly a unrounded his rime. If Gladstone's moderating influence had not been felt there would have been reached. In the house of commons, for it would have been impossible to discuss the criminal side of the case and the appearance of Wales action in this matter without raising passions which are better allowed to deep.

For the Jews.

Recent events in Russia and the contin-ance of the policy of expelling large nun-ers of pour down from the cuspice have bers of policy of expelling large name bers of policy of the empire have caused recoved interest and nativity on the suffect of a source of colonization of down in Palestine, and a zeros of meetings have been teel during the week in all the large cities throughout Lagrang by branches of the normly for the promotion of this object. It is proposed to raise a permanent fined with the infection of tending a helpful hand to these who are trainy to cooperate with the committee by settling in Palestine.

Dr. Paul Friedman, a wealth Henrow of London, said to lay: "From time to time to time and colonized that the didn't see are plenified.

The market man shaughtered our buffaloes by the hundred thou and for their hides, leaving the carcases where they fell, there were a great many bones scattered around, but they are not there now. They have been gathered and shipped north to make plansphates for fertilizing worm-out fields, whose owners haven't sense on such to come that the didn't see are plenified.

"The granted messuite" is more than "a mirace of orchard sloves." It is as valuable as an orchard, and the metapore is a

Dr. Paul Friedman, awards therewell London, said to long at the public has been reminded that though Palestine has been neglected and deserted for centuries, though the despoler has left his traces in as ruined cities; and unany vallers there once abundantly flourished the clive the clive and the in are now assetate withernesses, yet here once are now countries which effer better fields for expenditure of capital and enterprising arracultural mainter. It is true that some pairs of the Hoy Londare horeover, with an stony, but the planes of Lebanen and Sharon are becaused with a stony, but the planes of Lebanen and Sharon are becaused with the state of the freehouser and without the assured protection of law arrenture could be could be something like the original, or in justice to truth no should have it. This is an ideal."

A Petrolt Authoress.

A Petrolt Authoress.

A Petrolt Authoress.

The gnarled mesquate is more than "a mirror of course than was intended. The mesquite bears as or chard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or chard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or chard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or chard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or chard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or dear than the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as or dear than was intended. The mesquite bears as the day seasons, and a grove of mesquite bases is of more than was intended. The mesquite bears as the day seasons, and a grove of mesquite bases is of more value to the ranch man than an orchard want to the ranch man than an orchard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mesquite bears as the first such that the passages of more value to the ranch man than an orchard, and the metaphor is a mirror one than was intended. The mirror one than was intended. The mesquite one than or the freehouser, has winder to be added not prospect over to the districts where everything else is in its favor. The natural advantages of the country are however meant-stable, and if its political cucumstances were as good, there would be no reason why colonization. should not be as as a co-ful of Pulestine as in Canada or in the United States. Labor is cheep, the land is naturally fertile, and the country in some districts can be carried on order exceptionally fa-toriole circumstances, and the opening up of good roads has already proved remuneraof good roads has already proved resinance tive to the promoters as well as highly beneficial to the venure. But no scheme of colonization was second in making Palestine once more a land flaving with milk and howev, which does not make the calification of the hard its chief object. It would not be sufficient to make decreasing a basy counsered scatter. The railways will soon to something in that direction, and in any case it is quite certain that drowers of tourists will turn to the sacrod tourists will turn to the same city, now that necess to it is made cusy but if the limit have been stored by or for the benefit either of the Jows or of any other colonists the emi-grant must settle there with a determina-tion to make the land itself productive and tion to make the land itself productive and to win it back to fertility by means the layer proved so effective in America. Assemble and South Africa. A large number of foreign Jews are settling down in different pures of of Palestine. The settlers layer inches to been generously assisted in the notherhids, but arrengements are now by

Sympathy for Gladstone.

Telegrams poured in on Gladstone by hundress, offering confolence on the loss he suffered in the death of his son and making anxious inquiries as to whether the state of his own health was affected by his trip to London. Hosts of miless at 1 London Blasty of miless at 1 London Blasty of miless. health was affected by his trip to London. Hosts of callers at Lord Blantyre's residence also left their cards for Gladstone. The certainty that the shock of his son's death must be seriously felt by Gladstone, together with the knowledge of his feeble condition previous to this affliction, have renewed the anxiety which has been universally felt less the ared statesman may not rally sufficiently to again become an active leader of the Libera's in partiament. From persons who saw him to-day it is From persons who saw him to-day it is learned that his appearance indicated great agony. W. H. Gladstone had suffered sevagony, W. H. Charstone had suffered several years from partial paralysis, and his death was only a question of a short time. had no operation been performed. It was hoped that the successful removal of the successful removal of the successful removal. cessful removal of the tumor which was pressing upon his brain might pro-long his life, but it was known that the chances of a fatal termination of the experiment was also very serious. The result showed that the patient lacked the strength to rally from the effects of the surgeon's knife. The deceased was the sweer of Hawarden, his mother having pre-

sented it to him some time ago. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

landing of the imperial visitors upon Brit-ish soll. The hearty greeting which

zette, the managers of the affair exhibiting soldiers and pageants. The

r will be on the qui vive all the time to England to form an estimate of her

for sympathy upon the great monarch, de scribing him as the most pathetic figure in

Europe, destined as he is to be over-whelmed by the rising waters of democ-racy, and doomed to witness the failure of his frantic efforts to revive the despotism of the middle ages. His too strong hand is breeding discontent among the aristocracy, and socialism among the masses.

Foreign Notes.

The Munich Socialists have voted confidence in Deputy Vollmar, but have warned him not to trust the profession of good intentions on the part of the government.

The first cotton from the German lameroon county, Africa, has arrived in

Minister Lincoln celebrated the Fourth in

accordance with the programme as cabled hitherto in these dispatches and everything

The Poet's Mind.

"Dell Dowler Ringeling" is the writer of this bit of poetle license, which is published in the Cosmopolitan. It is entitled "Texas":

in the Cosmopolitan. It is entitled "Texas":
A sea of land. There is no restful shore.
No dear green tree to slad the straining eye;
But, stretching till fleuts the arch of sky.
The plain in billows rolls, and evermore.
Like rush of mighty pinious, sweep and soar.
The winds from vast gulf fields, while, swinging high.
The white sun pours his light till earth is dry.
And pale wild grasses shrived to the core.
Far lest from cooling streams green less,
Huge bleaching bones his scattered wide about:
Mysterious as the scripent of the seas.
The two black rails sweep up and vanish out.
Altrage of orchard slopes, the guarled mesquite,
Makes mockery of homes and hopings sweet.
Very pretty, indeed. Quite a picture, and

Very pretty, indeed. Quite a picture, and

it must have strained the fancy as well as the eye, of Deil very hard to get up such a creation of the mind.

creation of the mind.

"No dear green tree to glad the straining eye," hey? Then Dell must have dashed through the state in the winter. He (or she—the poet is unidentified as to gender) might have cut through the state from Texarkana to Galveston, a distance of three or for bundled miles and

hree or four hundred miles, an een nothing but green trees to gind hi calning eye, and it would be pretty bar

for him to travel anywhere in the state, east of Weatherford, without finding enough trees to hang his eye on for a rest when it gets strained. A few oull, dry, hard faced figures will rout this poetry. There are more solid acres of the Union. And these these these bleeching houses' that

And those "have bleaching bones" that "the scattered wide about," also, we would

like to know where they are to be found.

Several years are, after an army of Northern butchers had invaded the Western
pains and slaughtered our buffaloes by
the hundred thou and for their hides, leav-

tion, which several critics think indicates

the beginning of quite a new phase of the

Birch Arnold, and it is in the nature of a

surprise to find that the author is a woman

-an extremely domestic and quiet lady living at 113 Pine street, Detroit, though

formerly from a small place in the rural

She had previously written some fugi

tive poetry and a small sketch, neither

tracting any great attention; but of her

novel the first edition was sold at once and

500 copies of a second edition ordered be-

"BIRCH ARNOLD."

fore the book was a month old. "The New

Aristocracy," she propheries, or suggests

tather, is one of heart and brain. She re-

jects at one sweep or totally ignores all

patent plans for improving the condition

of the poor and laboring classes, starts

with the precepts of the Gospel, and main-

tains that improvement will come only as

devoted persons give themselves to the

Personally the nuther is in early middle

pleasant features, and has acquired some

reputation as a reader by reciting poems

Concerning the Indians.

The latest statistics as to the Indians of

the United States have spolled many fine

essays, and some tolerably good poetry. The Indians, to use the language of an

agent, "have just about stopped dying out." In fact, they are about as numer

ous as they were twenty years ago, though

some authorities maintain that this only

seems so because the count is far more ac

courate since all the wild tribes have been located on reservations. At any rate it is certain that the decrease is much less than was supposed, and probable that several of the superior tribes are increasing.

In fact, they are about as numer

with a quiet, attractive manner and

fork of helping those who need it.

on various public occasions.

regions.

Hamburg.

passed off with celat.

gratify crowd

Greeting to the German Emperor. Shoreness was a scene of beauty to-day, the town, wharves and shipping being profusely adorned with flags and everybody being out in holiday attire to see the meeting between the German emperor and the Prince of Wales, and to witness the landing of the investigation. STRUGGLE OF THE GREEKS AT

Forlorn Hope Undertaken by Leonidas to Humble the Persians and Stimulate Courage of His Own People.

AT THEIR POSTS.

THERMOPYLÆ.



EONIDAS and his 300 Spartaus at the pass of Thermopylæ have for more than two thousand vears furnished the world's brightest example of martial valor.

It was no sudden emergency that placed the heroic band in desperate straits, although there were accidental causes bearing upon the occurrence and determining its character. It was

a forlorn hope, undertaken after grave deiberation, as part of a general plan of resisting to the death enormous odds brought against the Grecian nations by the powerful monarch of the east, Xerxes. For seven years the Persians made war-

like preparations to overrnn Greece in revenge for their defeat by the Athenians at Marathon, and because the conquest of Greece would carry with it all Europe and give Persia a dominion from the rising to the setting sun. The whole empire of the east was levied upon for troops, animals provisions, ships and general supplies, In autumn, 481 B. C., Xerzes set out from the eastern limits of Asia with a host estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 fighting

men, including the crews of over 1,000 war The Greek spies who were caught in his camps were not put to death according to custom, but were allowed to see the vastness of the Persian armament and return to tell their people about it, in the belief that the puny states of the little peninsuls would be overawed by the intelligence, and would submit without a blow to the summons of the invading monarch.

The land force comprised the soldiers of forty six different nations, each contingent having its own mode of costume and arma-ment. But few of them were armed and equipped as well as the Greeks. Many nations carried swords or scythes only, and others had simply staves fire bardened at the point. Among the irregular troops there were many flerce bands whose methods and whose armament were to the last degree barbarons. For instance, a nomadic tribe of horsemen, 8,000 strong, carried rores, which they used after the fashion of the American lasso, to lasnare a forman and then drag him from the field to be dispatched at leisure with a dagger, the only weapon used by these wild riders of the desert. Another nation, Ethiopians, from the head of the Nile, had their bedies painted half red and half white, were the skins of wild beasts of the jungle, and carried javelius and bows with stone tipped

In order to feed his vast army Xerxes ordered immense quantities of stores to be gathered at points on the line of march through eastern Asia, and the provinces subject to his rule were compelled to contribute subsistence for the whole force which with non-combatants, is computed at from 8,800,000 to 5,000,090 souls. Any lack of war enthusiasm on the part of the people was cruelly punished. On one oc casion a father of five sons pleaded that the eldest might be spared while the other four joined the invading army. Xerxes caused the son whose exemption had been asked to be put to death and his body severed into two parts and displayed along the route of march of the soldiers as an example of the inexorable laws of subjection that would be enforced.

In order to enter Greece by the paths most favorable for his gigantic enterprise Xerxes bridged the Hellespont with a structure of boats a mile long, and dug a ship canal for his fleet across the inthmus to avoid the stormy cape off Mount Athes. In Macedon and Thessaly be found willing allies, and in the course of his magnificent and awe inspiring progress southward the smaller tribes yielded their territory and offered their allegiance. What else was there to do when the Perstans could pack a province with solid cohorts, covering every foot of the territory, and then have an army remaining over to pursue and punish the fleeing inhabitants?

The men of Athens and of Sparts were ruling spirits among those southern Greeks who proposed to bid Xerxes come and take the earth and water which he demanded should be sent to him as a symbol of subfection.

The mountain chain bisecting the Gre cian peninsula from northwest to southeast, and approaching the sea on the east



THE LASSO IN BATTLE.

was passable for an army at one point only, as was supposed-namely, by the gates of Thermoppine, where the northern slope of the mountain crowded so close to the edge of the gulf that in two pinces, about one mile apart, there was room for but a single wheel track. It happened that this region was the northern limit of the territory loyal to the Greek idea of independence, and Xerxes arranged to have his army and his fleet meet there and work in unison in fighting the opposition that was to be expected on land and sea. The Greeks, acting through an assem

blage of deputies from the several tribes, resolved to defend Thermopylee and the adjoining straits that separate the island of Eubosa from the mainland. The Spartan king, Leonidas, was chosen commander of the land force, and another Spartan to lead the fleet. A select band of Spartans, numbering 300, went with the king, and the choice fell upon those who could best be spared from the state; that is, mature men who had sons to succeed them at home. Other southern nations sent quotas to swell the force to about 4,000 men. The nations pearest the pass also contributed quotas, the Phocians, who inhabited the mountainous district along the margin of

the gulf, sending 1,000 men But in spite of the grave crisis the Greek army under Leonidas was simply an adce guard rushing to arms to make a THE DAY'S SPORT.

Jack Burke Puts Mickey Finn and during which military operations were to Sleep in Dallas. that had kept the Spartans from the field of Marathon when the skeptical Athenians

Entertained Fort Worth Sports Last Night in a Genuine Slugging Match, Ending in a Foul-Race Racket and Diamond Dest.

THEY WERE SLUGGERS.

At the End of the Sixth Round the Fight Was Given to Hollis on a Foul.

ten-round glove contest, between Tyler, came off last night as advertised, at Walle's theater. The conditions were that the match should be fought Marquis of Queensbury rules, the men to weigh 135 pounds or less, the winner to take the purse of \$100 and 75 per cent of the gate receipts. Both have good records. Hollis' first firght was with Harry Hollins of Houston, whom he whipped in twenty-three rounds, the sec-ond with Elmer White of Dallas, who was disposed of after forty-two rounds of fast fielding. His last on was with Lack fighting. His last go was with Jack Chisum, the "Texas Resebud." After nineteen hard-fought rounds the fight was declared a draw, both men being

in both of which he bested his man. first was with Frank Lane of Dallas, last-ing ten rounds. The second with Henry Worthington, who stood before him twelve

ishment at the audacity of the handful of men disputing his march, tried to bribe

side flows, during which both men landed, repeatedly on body, neck and face. Some spairing for an opening then followed when Hollis made a violous try for Smith's wind. The latter got away and both clinched. In the breakaway honors were easy. Smith landing on the ear and Hollis getting in a rib-reasier. Time was called.

hin. Hollis then got away and tried for smith's neck. He was successful, and for-awed it up with what looked like a blow

Third round-Hollis again tried for his man's wind but the blow was short. The next lead was more successful and landed nd sparred for wind till time was called. The fourth roundwas the most interesting of the six that were fought. Both had got-

must not be yielded to an enemy. The warriers of two tribes, 700 Theepians and 400 Thebans, volunteered to remain, and Leonidas told his men to take some nour ishment, promising them that they should sup with Pluto that night, and then marched them outside the pass to assail the advance guard of the Persians. So furious was the enslaught that many of Xerres soldiers throw themselves into the sea to escape the deadly Grecian spears, and the Persian officers re-orted to the lash to keep the soldiers up to the rack. In the heat of the hand to hand struggle Leonidas was killed and a desperate combat was waged around his body, until finally the remnant of his band drew it cautioned against raising his leg. back along the pass behind a cross wall that effectually blocked up the way, and there calmly awaited the end. The Persian detachment on the mountain side quickly closed in on the rear and cut off all means of escape. Then the work of

slaughter began. The Greeks fought to the last like wild beasts at bay, and when their spears, swords and daggers were lost or broken, struggled with nature's weapons so long as the power remained. The Greek dead is placed by the his torians of the time at 4,000, and this number includes the slaves attending the war riors. In the last struggle 1,400 perished. and out of the 7,000 total that took part during the previous days of course some were killed. The Persian loss is estimated

fully equal to ten of the assailants when it came to close quarters. On the day of the last struggle at Ther mopylse the Grecian fact retreated before the Persian, and it required another campaign to arrest the career of the mighty invador. This was effectually done during the year at the paval battle of Salamis, off

at 20,000, a number fairly proportioned to

the circumstances, where one Greek was

the shores of Attica. The defense of the pass proved a useless sacrifice, though possibly the result would have been different had the entire Greek forces been on hand to cover the Thermopyle gates and the mountain path as But a people who worshiped martial valer doubtless found some compensation in being able to hand down to later genera tions the wonderful story of the Spartans, whose deeds they commemorated on the spot by this legend, "Stranger, tell to the Lacedemonians that we lie here in obedi-

ence to their orders." GEORGE L. KILMER

Active Organization.

The Young Men's Christian Association f this city, in spite of the hot weather, is inning and accomplishing a great deal of

The gospel wagen is nearing completion nd is expected to start out in about two

weeks.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mark Wright will lead the meeting for boys. All mothers who desire to have their boys instructed in Christian principles should see that they attend this meeting, and that they do not go swimming in the Clear Fork.
At 4 o'clock the regular big gospel meeting for men only will be led by the general secretary. Special music for the operation

secretary. Special music for the occasion under the charge of E. Mont Reily. All men are welcome at these meetings. Subscribe for the Week's Carre only

THE COLORED LIGHT-WEIGHTS

attempted, by no means belittling the task, however, for he headed the attack with his choice regular troops, the fellows who barned to avenge their terrible defeat at Marathon ten years before. Even these proved no match for the defenders, who were heavily armed and bucklered, and ormot close ranks of sheady, practiced gheers.

The loss to the Persians was enormous, the men in the rear ranks were spurred ward with scourges, and though again.

and Holis getting in a rio-roasier. Time was called.

Second round.—Hollis was up first and met Smith in the latter's corner. He tried for his wind, and the blow was short. Another lead at Smith's face was more successful, but the Tyler man retallated on Hollis' chin. Smith followed tais up with a body blow, then another, and an upper cut under the chin. Hollis they got away and tried for the belt, but no claim of foul was by Smith's second. Smith closed the by a hot one on the Austin man's

is a read was more successful and landed in Smith's right eye. Then came Smith's inning. He smashed Hollis in the neck, and followed this up with sharp somethes in the cless, mouth and nose. Hollis got back at him with two blows on his wind and a stinging body blow. Both men were creathing freely at this juncture of the six that were fought. Both had gotten their second wind and started in livelyflotis had his hands up first
and hit hard for Smith's
head. The latter dacked, ran under his
are and punched Hollis in the back of the
neck. When he turned Smith met him
with a left-hander in the forchead. The
blow cracked like a pistol, but
Holis stood on his feet, and landed short on
Smith's face. Smith then rushed Hollis
and with a right-hander in the mouth seat
him against the roses. He recovered and and fight it out or retreat. The Spartans

> some infirghting and a clinch closed the Fifth round.-The first half minute of this round was taken up in sparring for whol and making short and in-effectual leads. Smith then feinted with his left and then shot his right into Hollis then led for Smith with Holis ear, Holis then led for Smith with a hard right hander and landed square on his chin. He then rushed Smith, and the latter in getting away assisted by a body-blow from Hollis, went down on one lines. He was up immediately, however, and some fast in-fight ing was included in. During this short-arm fighting Smith raised his left leg and it looked like he struck Hollis in the stom-ach with his knee. This was not the case. A claim of foul was made by Hollis' sec-ond, but was not allowed. Smith was

The sixth round opened interestingly.

Hollis led for Smith's neck, landed lightly
and get away. Smith then tried for
Hollis' wind with his left and
struck him a stinger in the nose struck him a stinger in the nose with his right. A clinch followed, and each man was punching at the other's head. In the break away both led viciously but short. A rapid exchange of blows followed, and then Smith raised his foot and kicked iis. The act seemed to be done unwit-ly, but as it was clearly a foul the ref-awarded the fight and the money to to the time that Smith foiled Hollis.

the former, it was generally conceded, had the best of the match, and would probably

At the conclusion, Mr. English, Hellis' nanager, announced that his man stood eady to fight any 135-pound man in Fort Worth. He awaits an acceptance of his challenge.

The Challenge Accepted Billy Williams called last night at The Gazette office and signified his willingness to fight Jack James, the featherweight who issued a challenge to him in The Ga ZETTE of yesterday in the following:

"I, the undersigned, gladly accept the ballenge of Jack James, which appeared in esterday's paper. I will box him ten ounds for any sum from 50 cents to \$100 and the entire receipts. Respectfully,

BRILLY WHALLES."

Mickey Finn Finished

Special to the Gazette.

Dallas, Tax., July 4—Jack Burke had many friends in Dallas before the fight this evening. But at its conclusion there cas not one of the large audience present out who was dead in love with him. In the prize ring he is a gentleman, although he does the best he knows how to knock out his man in the shortest time possible. Mickey Finn was no match whatever for him, being out-classed in all respects from beginning to end, and it was only Finn's nerve that made him hist so long. Burke had the best of it, and it was remarked that all his t was remarked that all his work was done with his left. Finn ducked his head at every blow, and after the first round Burke caught his measure and began a series of upper cuts that told, and at the close of the sixth round a winning blow on the neck sent the Dallas boy to grass, and he was unable to rise at the call of time. The fight took place in the old spring palace, and was for \$100 and 75 and 25 per cent of the cale receives. cent of the gate receipts, respectively. Finn also made a number of friends by his courage and staying power. The fight was so one-sided that it is unnecessary to de-scribe it by rounds.

pecial to the Gazette.

San Antonio, Tex., July 4.—Herman Ber-nan of this city did not wrestle J. W. Tur-ner in Dallas to-day, as had been announced,

for the good reason that the articles were never received by Bernan. Two weeks ago assurances were received from Tur-ner's backers in Dallas, to the effect that the purse of \$300 had been guaranteed, and that the articles of agreement would be for-warded in a few days. If the articles were prwarded they were never received here. consequently the San Antonian did not go north. Bernan is not seeking for either glove contests or wrestling matches, but he will accommodate anyone in the state when suitable purses are offered.

Dallas Gun Club Shoot.

Special to the Gazette. OAN CLIPP, DALLAS COUNTY, TEX., July

d. Clary, Pathas Court, Tex. Juy
4. The Dallas gun club to-day had a pleasant shoot, and all passed off smoothly. The
following guests participated from abroad:
Kerr, Moore and Hale of Furmersville;
Wynne and Whazo of Wills Point; Veith,
of San Antonio; Lofton of Tvier; MeAlister of Nashville, Tenn. The follow-

Anster of Nashville, Tenn. The following were the successful participants:
First shoot, fifteen-bird match, \$2 ontrance. First, Williams; second, Mathews
and Moore; third, Fearne, Doran, Kerr,
Hardy and Alber; fourth, Gaston,
Second shoot, First, Fearne; second,
Mathews and Moore; third, Warden and
Kerr. Third shoot, six pair bluerocks, 22 er

trance. First, Moore; second, Fearn Williams; third, Wynne and Warden Williams; third, Wynne and Wardon,
Fourth shoot, 10 bingrocks, 82 entrance,
First, Moore; second, Mathews, Fourne
and Wynne; third, Worden, Gaston, Allen,
Hardy, Williams and Devan; fourth, Fale Fifth shoot, Thive birds, \$5 entran

twenty-two entries. First, Hale, Wynne Moore, Alien, Wolff and Fearne; second Moore, Allen, Wolff and Fearner second.
Hardy, Worden, Velth, Whiliams, Doran,
Markews and Domman: third, Fronte,
Kerr, Vech and Miller, fourth, Gaston,
Lofton and Woods.
Sixth shoot, miss and out, \$2 cutrance.
Divided by Warden, Fearne and Hardy.
Seventh shoot, ten birds, \$2 cutrance.
First, Mathous and Fearner second Moore,
and Kong, third Hard, Worf, Mathous,

Special to the Gazette.

Housens, Tex., July 4.—The state meeting of the league of American cyclers of curred here to-day, but owing to rain the races were not run. With this exception. there was no obstruction of the day

Austin, Tex., July 4 - L. T. Magnenat S. S. Poney, George Tewnsons, S. J. Voi Koeneritz, John Granger and William Bel are here attending the first meeting of the Texas division of the league of Am rica

Kansas City Races.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—This was he last day of the racing meeting at E. osition park.

First race, four and one-half furlouss olddust won, Tramp second. Book third

Second race, seven and one-half furlengs. Emmett won, Irrick second, Crispino third.

Time, 1.36%.
Third race, Fourth of July stakes, on mile and one-eighth, Dan Mocks won, Un derwater second, May Hardy third. Time

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs choolgirf won, Mamie B second, Col. Co.

hird. Time, 1:11%. Fifth race, seven and one half fur ongs Bob Paxton won, l'amerlane second, El-reka third. Time, 1935. Sixth race, seven furiongs, John G won, Lalla W second, King Richard third, Time, 104.

Morris Park Races.

Morris Park, N. Y., July 4.—The Monmouth park association commenced its meeting to-day before one of the largest crowds that has attended the ruces this casion. The star event of the day was the neeting of Kingston and Tenny in even weights in the Ocean stakes and every bedy looked to see Dwyer's horsefeat Tenny, as the latter was meetin im at his favorite distance, one and on eighth miles. This opinion was borne out by the race, how Teany jumped away in front at start, and was soon leading by two lengths. This advantage he held until the stretch was reached, when Hamilton on Kingsten began to ride his mount, and by lint of hard work, got as far as Tenny Saudile. At the head of the grand stand Hamilton went to the whip, but it was of no avail. McLaughlin let out the pull he had on Tenny, who won in a gallop by four lengths amid wild enthusiasm.

First race, three-fourths of a mile, Chesa-reaks was Index Day an assemble Specific Way.

ake won, Judge Poston second, Surplu

sird. Time, 1:16. Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Air plant, won, Vestibule second, Anna B. third. Time, 1:14. Third race, one mile first division, Race-land won, Anthem second, Diable third.

Time, 1:41. Time, 1:41.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles
Tenny won, Kingston second. Time, 1:55
Fifth race, one mile. Bermuda won
Nellie Bly second, San Juan, third. Time

Sixth race, seven-eights of a mile. Aral won, Vardee second, Adventurer third. Firme: 1-29%. Seventh race, five and one-half furlongs

Seventh race, five and one-main infriongs. Little Sanly won, Cassalova second, Pro-long third. Time, 1:374. Eighth race, one mile. Lonstreet won, Pagan second, Beansy third. Time, 1:424.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, Int., July 4.—First race, five-eighths of a mile, Espirito Santo won, An-norlan second, Clementive third, Time, Second race, one and one-eighth miles

Whitney won, Prince second, Homer third. Time: 1:59.
Third race, one mile, Borcaulis won, Pete Conley second, Van Buren third, Time

Fourth race, one and three-quarters mile-Poet Scout won, Pomfret second, San Joa-quin third. Time, 2:1%. Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, heats, Trust won, Jose M second, Big Three third. Best time, 1:17.

Sixth race, one mile, Santiago won, Fore runner second, Brazos third. Time, 1:43% Seventh race, five-cirhths of a mile, Per plaze won, Itume second, Madden third. Eighth race, one mile, Ed Bell

Carus second, Eli Kendridge third. Time,

An English View. London, July 4 .- The News in its finan cial article this morning gives the opinion of leading American figureiers visiting

London to the effect that the prespective

large crops and good prices in America wil so enlarge business that there need be ne reason of an early lapse to silver as a stan dard. The News coincides with this opin-ion, and says that this view is proved by the forward prices of grain and cotton in America.

The Same Thing. Edith-You can't imagine how Mr. Bul finch complimented your singing.

Ethel-Did he, though? Edith-Yes, he said 'twas simply heav

enly. Ethel-Really? Edith-Well, just the same thing. He said 'twas simply unearthly.-Boston Cou-



MORE MICROBES.

Unscientific Advice to Timid Souls Who

Tremble at the Thought of "Germs." "Save us from the microbes! It has been liscovered by some one that hall is infested by microbes, and we consequently earnestly urge our readers to always seek shelter in a hail storm as a precautionary measure This is bad enough, but now along comes some other scientific chap, who tells us that Viely water, which an ignorant and guileless world has been drinking for centuries, is loaded to the muzzle with "germs!" Presumably all other bottled water + are in the same dangerous state, and the water furnished to all of our cities is more or less condemned by these men as being in the same category. What are we to do? Science is a dabster at pointing out horrible perils that surround us on all sides, but always gets shaky when it tries to prescribe remedies. It is well for the timid, who tremble at the presence of the microbe, to think no more about him; to eat and drink as usual, and should an ill assail for the indicated remedy remove it. The Homeopathic Envoy, which is autherity for the foregoing, admits that its advice is not scientific, but affirms that will promote happiness and prolong life !!

Health By Rule.

The following programme for the prese, vation of health is laid down by Hall's Journals

Rise early and never sit up late.

Wash the whole body every morning b means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel. Drink water.

Avoid spirits and fermented liquous of Keep the head cool, and sieep in an airs

Eat no more than enough and let the food Let your supper be light.

The Average Age.

Anybody about to choose his or her life's vocation will naturally feel more or less interested in the following: In Germany 4 is found the average are of professionals and tradesmen are as follows: Speculative sciences, 71 years; beautiful sciences, 70; years; abstruse sciences, 70.2 years; public affairs, 68.18 years; natural sciences, 68.7 years; fine arts, 67.6 years; school teachers. gardeners and butchers, 56 years; trades men, 56 years; lawyers and financiers, 14 years; doctors, 52 years; bakers, 51 years; shoemakers, 47 years; smithles, 46 years tailors, 45 years; stone breakers, printers, etc., 40 years.

One Thing and Another,

Excessive moisture of the hands is a disagreeable trouble for which the following is said to be a remedy: Tincture of bella-donna, half an ounce; can de cologne, four ounces. Rub it upon the hands severa times daily.

It is stated that there are 27,000,000 pores on the surince of our bodies, which, if piaced in a line, would extend twenty-eight miles in length, and that we lose two pounds of water in the twenty-four hour-

by perspiration. Good deodorizers for the sick room: Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled

on the floor and furniture, According to a medical man horseradish is exceedingly irritating to the stomach

and should be used with much care. Freshly powdered charcoal is an excel-

lent absorbent of foul guses.



CUSTOMS NOW IN FASHION. A Bit of Anglomania-Favorite Ways in Which Bridesmuids Test Their Destiny.

To "be English" is undoubtedly the secial fashion of the present, but, as a critic of this species of affectation remarks: "American women do not, unfortunately, seem to catch the best spirit of anglicism, but, like parrots and children, pick up that objectionable slang which seems the perquisite of the fast London set, and of which that circle should be left in undisturbed possession. To hear such words from a pretty mouth as 'I feel awfully seedy,' 'It's beastly hot,' or 'Don't tell me such rot,' is shocking to those who are accustomed to

elegance of speech." A plain round cake for the bridal party alone takes the place nowadays of the remarkable structure once thought necessary and known as the bridal cake. The bride cuts it, and somewhere in it is the pretty ring which is to bring luck to one of the bridesmaids. A newer and approved faste ion of foretelling their matrimonial fortune is to pass around to the maids on a silver salver a number of tiny white cakes, one of

which contains the magic ring. Another new fancy is to have the bride's bouquet formed of as many separate clus ters as there are bridesmaids. Just before she leaves the room, after the reception, for the purpose of donning her traveling costume, the bride divides the bouquet, tossing a bunch to each bridesmaid, and she who catches the first is supposed to

marry within the year.

It is more than ever the fashion to send out cards by mail appounding a baby's birth. These consist of a little card on which is engraved the infant's name, with the date of birth just underneath, and the mother's card inclosed in the same en-

Formal Luncheons and Breakfasts. "At luncheous, walking or carriage cos-

tumes are worn and bonnets may be retained; the gloves are removed at the toble," says The Housekeeper. "Ladies should arrive twenty or thirty minutes before the hour named for luncheon, and it is polite to take leave fifteen minutes after leaving the dining room. An invita tion to a ceremonious luncheon requires as prompt attention as one to a dinner, and whether accepted or not, a call must be made within a week, or upon the first reception day of the hostess. Invitations to a breakfast require an immediate acknowle edgment and a call within ten days after the entertainment. After returning to the drawing room, guests depart within hall

Charged with Burning a Church.

Special to the Gazette. Waco, Tex., July 4.—George Taylor and James Dunn were brought in to-day, charged with setting fire to a negro church at Lorena. It is said the preacher made reference to them in his sermon, and the charge of house-burning arises from that.

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